

The letters which are published in this paper, are communications, and are not offered to our readers as flowing from the editorial source. The subject upon which they treat is novel and interesting, and deserves the most serious consideration. Any counteracting publication will be received with cheerfulness. We are assured that nothing is so foreign to the design of the writer as to damp the manufacturing spirit, which he admires, and with which he will ardently co-operate if it is conducted under suitable regulations. We believe that the spirit of the people in this respect, cannot be diminished; but at the same time we consider it our duty to publish all communications, which may even shed the faintest ray of light. The subject of home-manufactures, is perhaps, the most important that has been presented to the people for a long course of time, and we are happy to find that they are determined to cherish them in every part of the state. We look upon it as the most flattering and unerring evidence of their virtue and patriotism that could be afforded. It is a new subject to this country, and of course there will be a great variety of manufacturing systems suggested, and it is the part of prudence, when we cannot avail ourselves of the benefit of experience, to canvass with patience, and decide with deliberation. The object of every body must be to encourage manufactures, and it should be the duty of every body to endeavor to find out the best mode. Truth, we are told, is the result of enquiry, and it very often happens, that a great effect is produced by a little incident, or a random observation. It was the hammer of a smith that inspired Pythagoras with music; it was a bad Italian performance that suggested to Milton his *PARADISE LOST*; and it was the fall of an apple that imparted to Newton the idea of gravitation. With these instances before us, we cannot reject publications upon untried systems. We may, perhaps, be better prepared to guard against evil, and at the same time, to pursue with more certainty, the benefit we wish.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in the country.

"In my last I gave you the light sketch of a *corrente calamo* as to the consequences, that are likely to result from our becoming a manufacturing people. I had intended to search into the mysteries of the shuttle and the distaff, but as yet I have only met with theorists like myself, and have been perfectly unable to draw any practical information from mechanics and clothiers. Thus you perceive how purely agricultural we are, and I wish from my soul that we could continue so. If the instructive hand of history and experience is not to be showed aside, and if the new-born schemes of visionists are not to be substituted in the place of calm and dispassionate calculations, we may still hope to remain in the haven of agricultural safety, without embarking upon unfathomed waters. In times of danger too much passion is as much to be avoided, as too much submission. In showing our indignation at foreign injustice, let us not run into impetuosity. In gratifying our national pride, in examining our native resources, let us not lose sight of the elements of political happiness by cherishing systems whose perfection might be our ruin in creating what a certain Lord of England declared the golden inequality.

"The manufacturing spirit is like an artful, insidious foe, & when once it has fastened itself around the mind, it is impossible to discard it, for by its insinuating corruption, the original virtue that was opposed to it, becomes subdued, and subservient to its every purpose. It is not expected that the present order of the *fleece* will ever live to attest the injuries of their well intended scheme, and it is possible, that posterity when they have forgotten the genius of agriculture, will be so corrupted as not to recollect or perhaps to laugh at the origin, because all manufacturers look upon the farmers and the planters as the very worms of the earth. It was but a little time ago, when the most inspiring odes were sung with sacred veneration to agriculture; it was but a little time ago that a certain political sect were abused as being friends of manufacture and commerce, and they as the enemies of our independence; it was but a little time ago, that our land was worshipped as our *alma mater*, and when simplicity of manners, the effect of agricultural life, was the standard of patriotism; it was but a little time ago, that our most elevated patriots would say, that so long as agriculture was cherished and undisturbed, that 'our hills would rejoice on every side, and the valleys shout for joy.' But we are told that importation is forbidden, and our European connections destroyed; that self-preservation as well as indignant justice require us to turn manufacturers. There is a medium in every thing. The means of obtaining an object ought to be considered, and the benefits resulting from that object when obtained. I most cordially join in the encouragement of home-spun cloth to the extent prescribed in my preceding letter: let agriculture & domestic manufactures go hand in hand at every man's home, or in little societies in every county, for as soon as you separate them, they become enemies, & we leave the native healthy plant of our country, for the hortalan fruit of the epicure. If the end of clothing ourselves in this way and by these means can be attained, it is surely preferable to the half million-scheme, to which if the state should agree, it would be immediately accused as a state engine. The only medium that presents itself to me between (in the language of one of the committee) clinging close to our mother's bosom, and entering into the full spirit of manufactures, is that of encouraging little societies of premiums in every county. This mode will afford profit to the skillful artisan, which is certainly no little inducement, and in a very little while, will produce looms enough to clothe each county. The manufacturer would exchange his cloth for the bread of the agriculturist,

the skill of the shuttle would play with the labor of the plough, and thus we should keep these two antipodes in their proper balance. This state of independence, of feeding and clothing ourselves ought to be looked upon with the face of gratitude, whilst the mind is perfectly at ease in regard to the chilling train of evils that follow in the wake of manufactures. If this scheme is feasible, and I presume no one will deny it, for we perceive that county-factories are rising and progressing every day, where then can be the necessity of this grand parade with the state in its van? Where can be the necessity of getting manufacturers from, I had high said *abroad*? Where is the necessity of increasing the price of loom-materials in order to distress those who can barely now work their own supply? Why should they wish to hold out the inviting hand of the state to lead manufacture from its own county? Why is the scheme to last for *twenty years*? and above all, why is so much of the profit to be lost in the salaries of superintendants, who perhaps will not even know the difference between mother-wool and wool. To every person who views State Manufactories thro' the same medium that I do, it must be extremely grateful and consoling to his feelings to believe that it will not be accomplished. The people in the first place are opposed to these usurpations which find their way into the Clay Cabin of humility, and drag from thence the humble tenant of his hut, or force away his materials of Workmanship by high prices, which only wealth can afford. The people know that by sticking to the *fleece* and the *plough*, they can not only furnish food but raiment. The people are indignant and will not if they can possibly help it, dispose of their raw materials to be worked and fashioned by a heterogeneous set of mechanics. The people do not wish to have a hive of manufacturers whose country is a loom, whose patriotism is servility, and whose delight is a dissipated mockery of farmers.

Before I dismiss this subject I will endeavor to give you a kind of schedule as to the probable quantity of wool now in the country, the probable number of sheep and the nature of their wool, the number of hands which either seventy five thousand dollars or half a million would require, and to prove still further the futility of the Richmond association scheme.

You will I know my dear B. believe that my opposition to this plan, proceeds from the deepest conviction of its impropriety, as you know that I hold its authors in the very highest esteem. I can never fall into that fashionable tea-table cant of flattery an ugly offspring, because its parents are present, or from the foppish fear of being overheard. I remember once to have been told of a disgusting instance of a fop whose head was whiter than his heart. He understood that some lady since his last visit (to speak in the technical term) was blessed with a *little stranger*, and instantly set off upon his parasitical trip, and after setting some minutes, the lady went to bring a beautiful little basket of fruit, and forgot to take off the napkin, vanity induced him to suppose that she intended to introduce the *little stranger*, he immediately ran up and cried out "how astonishingly beautiful!" how much like it's mother! The lady removed the napkin, and I leave you to guess the rest. Adieu.

In the address of the committee to the people of the state, they observe that they can get workmen, and mention particularly Maryland.

The writer of these letters is accused of having erred in *three material points*. If this assertion is intended as an immoderate argument, or as an overbearing dictum to forbid any untoward approach towards this infallible institution, it will not be regarded. The Enquirer commences the examination of his *three material points* of error with observing "that the writer seems to forget that this plan is to go into operation with a capital of \$75,000." The writer would fain ask the Enquirer from whence he infers this want of common apprehension which he has so politely insinuated into *forgetfulness*. The articles of the Richmond association have been published, and every person has seen that the manufacture might commence with \$75,000. Why is this distinction drawn between these two sums, that the first is the effective capital, and the last merely nominal? Does not this distinction indemnify the remark "that this scheme is calculated to figure on paper, while it will languish in reality." The sum of \$75,000 is the effective capital, because the articles of association will not permit the manufacturer to go into operation upon a smaller fund, but at the same time it may extend to the nominal capital of \$500,000, which, no doubt, they calculate upon getting, and which will, no doubt, become the effective capital. It is merely to stand as a great exercise upon a small substance which it will surely decay, all benefit will be lost, and where can be the objection of taking it off. So long as these features remain upon this system, the Enquirer ought not to pronounce so confidently that the institution will certainly procure even \$75,000.

It is objected in the second place, that manufactures will not produce the evils in this country which it has produced in other countries. Is this remark founded upon any superstitious idea of exemption from frailty on the part of the Virginia people.

Mr. Jefferson and many other great men and philosophers, as well as the history of the human character, fully prove that nature is the same on every side of the Atlantic, and that the same causes will always produce the same effects. The Enquirer in order to counteract this doctrine or rather to vary the case, has suggested the great abundance of land. The intention of this remark is to show that no person employed, will suffer degradation when he can so easily fly to another calling.

The limits of a note forbid the refutation of this remark, the writer therefore hopes that the Enquirer will reconsider it, and if he is open to conviction and unswayed by parental partiality, he will have the pleasing satisfaction of satisfying himself. The Enquirer continues, "let those evils be even as great, as they are represented, the writer seems to forget the evils which these institutions annihilate." It would seem from the frequent use of this word *forget*, that the writer had lost his faculty of remembrance, or that he was in a state of mental inanity. From the Enquirer's dimness of vision it appears that he can only see such parts as are suited to his purpose.

It has never been suggested nor can any idea be forced into the construction, that the writer is entirely opposed to manufactures, or that he would "purchase the manufactures of Europe at the price of the independence and honor of the nation." The insinuation is a poor substi-

tute for argument. The third objection is, that cloth can never become *dog cheap*. This assertion is perfectly naked like the rest, which is impliedly admitted when he says "that in the present infant state of the arts in Virginia it is impossible to ascertain with any precision the quantity of capital required for this purpose."

Thus it is evident that he has made no calculations to show how much cloth would be produced by \$75,000, and *a fortiori* he knows less what would be the product of \$500,000.

It affords us pleasure to announce that Mr. Peter Johnston, the former speaker of the House of Delegates, is brought forward as an opponent to Mr. John Randolph.

The people appear at last to be convinced of the inconsistency of Mr. R. or rather his uniform persevering temper of opposition to the late measures of the administration. It is high time that the people should exert themselves in order to banish discord and ambitious intemperance from the councils of the nation. We may be told in the faint and lingering tone of moderation that opposition excites vigilance, which is the best safe guard of our rights: But at a time like this, when powers abroad catch at every circumstance to infer disaffection and disunion, it is of the most serious importance to preserve the character of harmony and patriotism at home. Whilst upon this subject we can but regret that the impetuosity of Mr. R. has perhaps betrayed him into unwary opinions, which his pride upon subsequent reflection, would not suffer him to recall or amend. As a man of unsullied honor and pure integrity we cannot refuse our assent, but we have too much cause to fear, that when his passions are roused, his reason "swings from its mooring" and that when his displeasure is excited, it acquires hatred from pride, which renders him fixed and inexorable. Under these circumstances, and for the reasons already assigned, we can but hope that the friends of the administration in that district, will prevail in electing a man whose voice will be raised in support of the present course of things.

#### ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The series of important incidents in regard to this devoted kingdom, which are presented in this day's Argus, cannot fail to inspire horror and amazement. The sceptre of Spain has been nothing more for some time than the mere tennis-ball of perfidy and folly. We at one moment find it adulated by a pusillanimous father, and surrendered to an abandoned son, in the next we find it returning to its original source from the same cause, and now we find that the king of Spain is nothing more than the ivory image of a chess-board to be played with by Bonaparte. We may now emphatically exclaim *there are no Pyrenees*. The letter of his Majesty, the Emperor, to the prince of Asturias, is perhaps one of the finest-woven pieces of hypocrisy, treachery and jesuitry, that we ever remember to have seen. What are we to infer as to the fate of the Prince of Peace when we examine that part of the letter which speaks of the weak partiality of king Charles, "from which he observes he chooses to turn his eyes" and then breaks out in the exclamation "Oh wretched humanity! imbecility and error: such is our motto! all this however, may be reconciled, let the Prince of Peace be banished from Spain, and I offer him an asylum in France." Will this be to the sepulchre of the living, or the more happy mansions of the dead?

#### From the Washington Monitor.

Washington, July 17, 1868.  
Mr. Colvin.—A duty which the citizens of Washington who were present at the meeting lately held, and who disagreed to the resolutions and address, applauding the character of gen. Wilkinson, owe to themselves and to their country, induces them to request that you will give publication to the accompanying statement, that the world may judge how far the citizens have refrained from approving the conduct of the general.

We therefore hope that you will, on behalf of those who publicly disapproved the address, give a place to our remarks; in doing which we believe you will meet the approbation of the citizens generally.

JAS. S. STEVENSON,  
ALEX. M. WILLIAMS,  
FRED. MAY,  
JAMES D. BARRY.

#### THE STATEMENT.

Washington, July 18, 1868.  
Mr. Colvin.—In your paper of July 16th, a publication has appeared, which, in stating that the citizens of Washington had, at a meeting adopted resolutions and voted an address to gen. Wilkinson, applauding his conduct, has a tendency to impose on the public mind; and, sir, you are well informed, that the meeting alluded to was conducted in such a manner as has made it a subject of remark with the citizens generally.

It has been deemed necessary, on behalf of the citizens, to give to the world a correct statement of what has been done by that meeting.

A meeting had been requested by a notice in the National Intelligencer, supposed to have been inserted at the request of a relation of gen. Wilkinson and one or two other persons, with a view to obtain a vote of an address to the general, at which meeting the citizens generally refused to attend; and when the meeting was held, but few persons appeared at it. At the opening of the business a lengthy eulogium on the character and conduct of gen. Wilkinson was spoken by the general's attorney, and certain resolutions were offered by him. On the question of agreeing to the resolutions being put, the company divided, 33 for and 31 against them. Of those who passed them, 30 persons are said to have been expressly engaged for that purpose. Several persons are known to have voted who had not reached the age of manhood; and even an officer of the army, under the direct control of gen. Wilkinson, so far infringed upon decorum and the rights of citizens, as to be counted amongst those who supported the resolutions.

Can it then be supposed that there was a fair representation of the sentiments of the citizens of Washington? Can a majority of two persons at a meeting held for the purpose of congratulating the general, and for which 30 persons are said to have been particularly selected to attend, and most of those from that situation of life, whose applause, though Wilkinson might covet, their persons he would spurn from his presence? Can so gross an attempt to impose on the public be pardonable?

If 33 persons only, out of a population of 6000, were willing to adopt those resolutions and to vote an address, may we not pro-

nounce that a severe censure has been passed on the conduct and character of general Wilkinson. But we will say that it proves that the citizens of Washington will not be puppets in a farce exhibited by any national showman; and that whilst we support a republican administration and venerate him who presides, we will not suffer a conduct to be ascribed to the citizens of Washington which would be a libel on their character.

In the language of the Editor of the Charleston Courier—"We request our readers to peruse, with care and attention, the 'eloquence of St. Chrysostom,' in the preceding page. None can read it without admiring, without feeling its force; and he who can feel this must be benefited by its perusal."

The abuse about the embargo continues. After every effort to impute it to wrong motives, it is now represented as a wanton abuse of power, without any motive at all. (Bost. Chron.)

Subscriptions are now collecting in Charleston for the establishment of an institution for promoting domestic manufactures. It is to be styled "The Carolina Homespun Company," and its stock is proposed to be divided into one thousand or more shares, at twenty five dollars per share. The following are stated as its objects, and submitted as the ground work of the plan:—

"1st. The erection of a suitable machinery for the packing, carding, spinning, and weaving of Cotton into cloths of the following descriptions, viz. Baftas, Stripes, Checks, Shirting, Sheetings, Dimity, Fustians, Jeans, Twillets, Cassimeres, &c. &c.

"2d. The employment of a certain number of indigent, tho' worthy, artificers of the above profession, to conduct the operation of the machine, &c.

"3d. The employment of a certain number of poor laborers to perform the necessary manual labor.

"4th. The establishment of a company's Ware-house, for the reception of dressing, folding and packing said articles; and

"5th. The supplying, as far as practicable, the deficiency of this state with articles of the above description, which are in general of very great and increasing demand, and particularly in this city."

Extract of letter from a commercial House in Liverpool to another in this city, dated May 10.

"Since ours of the 18th ult. considerable stir has taken place in cotton, and many sales made about 1-4 to 1-8 is supposed to the trade, the rest on speculation. We at foot quote you the present prices. The want of export for goods and the uncertain state of political affairs had operated against prices, but official notice having been given that cotton goods will be admitted into the Brazils, opened a prospect of consumption, & this aided by the idea of the continuance of the embargo in America, has given spirit to speculation.—The stocks of cotton in the hands of the American merchants are reduced to a trifle, but the speculators are more fully stocked than has been in general supposed, still however the supplies are considered moderate and the imports very trifling.

"The market for grain is rather better, wheat about 12s. 9d. and some persons sanguine that it will advance.

"Notwithstanding the captures which have been made, premiums continue moderate. 3 1-2 gns. with warranty against British or American capture and 4 1-2 gns. without, are the premiums demanded here.

"There has been some little export trade to the continent but through indirect and uncertain channels.

"The arrival of the Osage from France with Mr. Nourse, has given rise to a variety of reports, that the treatment of that government to the American minister has been such as will in all probability produce a rupture, considerable confidence is attached to the rumors, but they do not appear to rest upon any official grounds.

"The accounts from the continent you will find detailed in the papers. The Swedes appear to be advancing into Norway, and there are reports that the southern parts of Europe suffer severely from the want of provisions."

**American uniform.**—The secretary at war has issued a public notice to the officers of the additional regular troops that the following is the uniform by which they are to be distinguished.

**The Light Artillery** to be similar to that of the old regiment of artillery, now in service, with the following exceptions: The coats to be nine inches shorter in the skirts, and leather caps instead of hats, with blue feathers, tipt with red.

**The Light Dragoons**—a deep blue coat or jacket with blue facings, cuffs and collar, trimmed with white, white waistcoats and leather caps or helmets, with blue feathers, tipt with white.

**The Infantry uniform** will not differ from that of the old regiments, now in service, excepting the figure on the buttons, which will designate the number of the regiment.

**The Rifle Regiment** in addition to the summer dress, (which will be a rifle frock and linen pantaloons) will be a coat and pantaloons, of bright green cloth. The coat with skirts of eleven inches from the hip button; the facings, cuffs and collar to be black trimmed with yellow; the seams of the pantaloons edged with yellow; white waistcoats and light leather cap, with green feathers, tipt with black.

The feathers of privates not to exceed ten inches in length.

Alphonso king of Spain, used to say that he knew only one happy married pair in his dominions—the man was deaf and the woman blind.—*London, pap.*

## Deaths!!

DIED—On Friday the 8th, on board the schooner Experiment, Capt. Ricketts, in James river, and was buried the 10th inst. in Chesterfield county, Capt. JOHN ALDISON, who sailed out of the port of Richmond for many years; much lamented by his relations and friends.

DEPARTED this life on the 19th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. ROBERT P. GUERRANT, eldest son of Gen. John Guerrant of Goochland. Alas! this truly amiable young man is taken from us in the bloom of youth. In him his parents have lost a dutiful and affectionate son, and by this cruel stroke of death, society most ever lament the loss of him, who bid fare to have been one of its brightest ornaments. Oh! how inscrutable are the eternal decrees of God.

"Adieu from his sovereign hand  
"Are blessings in disguise."

DEPARTED this life on the 21st inst. at his residence in the county of Albemarle, MICAJAH CLARK, sen. aged 91 years, after a lingering illness of 7 months, which he endured to the last, with unceasing patience, and a christian-like fortitude, altho' he was from the commencement of his illness, confidently impressed with the belief, he should never recover. This venerable man, hath had the happiness of enjoying a long and well spent life, in good health, almost uninterrupted, never having experienced more than one attack, previous to the one which carried him off. He was, in every respect, perfectly uniform and temperate; his benign and humane countenance, plainly indicated the purity and benevolence of his heart, and opened an avenue to its innermost recesses, by which any one might enter. How melancholy are the sensations we feel, when meditating on the loss of this, our friend, and the friend of mankind.—Philanthropy, humanity, morality and benevolence will severely deplore his loss, and shed a tear in remembrance of his departed shade. It is needless to recount the many amiable qualities which were united in this man; they are well known to all who knew him; but to those who knew him not, suffice it to say, he was a kind and benevolent neighbor, a humane and tender master, and that the poor never passed unheeded by him. The writer of these lines, hath from his infancy, known this man, whose loss we deplore, and in making the foregoing communication he has done it conscientiously.

July 26, 1868.

A FRIEND.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to the executive by an inquisition taken before William White and James M. Williams, gentlemen, justices of the peace for the county of Pittsylvania, that an atrocious murder was committed on the 14th day of the present month, by a certain Gardiner Mays, late of the county aforesaid, on the body of Robert Wynn, who it appears was late a deputy sheriff for said county and in the execution of the duties of his office as such, when the said murder was committed; and that the said Gardiner Mays has fled from justice; I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the council of state, to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and carry before some justice of the peace for the county of Pittsylvania aforesaid, the said Gardiner Mays, that he may be dealt with as directed by law. And I do moreover hereby enjoin all officers, civil and military, and exhort the good people of this commonwealth to use their best endeavors to apprehend the said Gardiner Mays, that such proceedings may be had against him as is prescribed by law.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the (L. S.) commonwealth annexed, at Richmond, this 27th day of July, 1868.

Signed,

William H. Cabell.

N B Gardiner Mays is from 40 to 45 years of age, 5 feet, from 3 to 5 inches high, close, stout and strong made, particularly in the body, in which he is longer than usual for men of his height, his arms are stout, his thighs short and small compared with his body, his legs short and well proportioned, his face a little prominent, with strong full beard, his nose large, and a little swelling from the forehead to the end, where it appears quite full; on nice observation his eyes may appear rather nearer together than usual, and it is believed there is a small blemish in one of them, perhaps the left; his hair is dark colored and short; he has been bred to labor, and is of a complexion common to men of that description.

Amongst his wearing apparel, is a blue common cloth suit, lined with red flannel; a Virginia cloth coat with black buttons, button holes and black silk cape, and a pair of white cassimeré pantaloons and waistcoat. He occasionally carries a large butcher knife, under the breast of his coat, ground on the back to an edge, so as to represent the blade of a dark.

## Will be for Rent

THE ENSUING YEAR, THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN

The White Chimnies, IN Caroline county, situate on the main stage road. Attached to the tavern is a convenient store house—the stand for a merchant excellent. For terms apply to Richard Bridger, near said tavern, or to John Boshier in Richmond. oastf  
July 27, 1868.

## A New Novel,

JUST RECEIVED AT S. PLEASANTS' BOOK STORE,

CORINNA,

OR

ITALY.

A New Novel, by Mad. De Stail Holstet in 2 vols.

## A NEW WORK.

Just received and for sale at this office, (PRICE THREE DOLLARS.)

The Register of Arts,

OR

A COMPENDIOUS VIEW OF SOME OF THE MOST USEFUL MODERN

Discoveries & Inventions.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

## Wirt's Speeches.

17 The Editor of the Argus has lately published the SPEECHES OF WILLIAM WIRT, Esq. on the trial of Col. AARON BURR, and others—With a portrait by St. Men-